

concept that a child has of death. The poem ends on a positive note as Wordsworth invokes nature not to sever his love for it, and in the new view of life he has synthesized. He believes that all men will come through their natural goings on in life to a calm fearless resolve in their immortality, if they are like him and adopt a child's heavenly perception of the joys of nature. His relation with nature is not habitual, however, like that of a child, and its maturity gives Wordsworth the ability to call on the power of nature and the perception of the child when it is most necessary and needed. This state is the result of the state of "the human heart by which we live." The last two lines put Wordsworth where he wants to be, in touch with nature, removed from the despair he was struggling with in the poem, because he has finally gotten a grip on his place in the world, and a comforting view of his place in the world.

The "Ode" seems like a contradictory statement on humanity and nature, and the underlying mentality is full of paradox and fluctuations from positive and negative views of life. Though left in the end with a positive viewpoint, the negative aspects in the poet's emotions at the time and his concept of the progress of the human emotional and intellectual being at least balance or overshadow the positive. Wordsworth has reached the matured level of unity with nature and God, but the world he pictures apart from nature and spirituality is ugly and mechanistic. He is providing an important service in pointing out what he feels is a reasonable view of man, so others might possibly notice their entrapment in the mechanistic process. If the poem was dissected and arranged in a way that the positive and negative statements were separated and listed in two groups, the lack of resolution would be clear in this poem that is the worst of Wordsworth's in maintaining a solid grip on the positive statement he is proposing. Personally I feel this is Wordsworth's best